Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835. NUMBER 49

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

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POETRY.

THE REVELLERS.

There were sounds of mirth and joyousness,
Broke forth in the lighted hall,
And there was many a merry laugh,
And many a mery call;
And the glass was freely passed around,
And the nectar freely quaffed—
And many a heart felt light with glee,
And the joy of the thrilling draught.

A voice arose in that place of mirth,
And a glass was flourished high;
'I drink to Life!' said a son of earth,
'And I do not fear to die—
I have no fear—I have no fear—
Talk not of the vagrant, Death;
For he is a grim old gentleman,
And he wars but with his breath.

'Cheer, comrades, cheer! We drink to Life,
And we do not fear to die!'
Just then a rushing sound was heard,
As of spirits sweeping by—,
And presently the latch flew up,
And the door flew open wide—
And a stranger strode within the hall,
With an air of martial pride.

He spoke: 'I join in your revelry,
Bold sons of the Bacchan rite;
And I drink the toast ye have drunk before,
The pledge of yon dauntless Knight:
Fill high—fill high—we drink to Life,
And we scorn the reaper, Death,
For he is a grim old gentleman,
And he wars but with his breath.

'He's a noble soul, that champion Knight,
And he wears a martial brow;
Oh, he'll pass the gates of Paradise,
To the regions of bliss below!'
This was too much for the Bacchanal;
Fire flashed from his angry eye;
A muttered curse—and a vengeful oath—
'Intruder, thou shalt die!'

He struck—and the stranger's guise fell off,
A phantom form stood there,
A grinning, and ghostly, and horrible thing,
With rotten and mildewed hair;
And they struggled awhile, till the stranger blew
A blast of his withering breath;
And the Bacchanal fell at the Phantom's feet,
And his conquerer was—DEATH!

THE APPROACHING COMET.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 123, for May, contains an elaborate and scientific article on "The Approaching Comet," from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

It may be considered as tolerably certain, that the comet will become visible in every part of Europe about the latter end of August or beginning of September next; that is to say, rather more than two months before its arrival at the point where it will be nearest the sun.—Its situation also will be favorable to the splendor of its appearance. It will most probably be distinguishable by the naked eye, like a star of the first magnitude, but with a duller light than that of a planet, and surrounded with a pale nebolosity, which will slightly impare its splendor. On the night of the 3d of October, about midnight, it will appear in the east, at an elevation of about 30 degrees; and will be a little above a line joining the bright star, called Castor, with the star called *a* in the Great Bear. Between that hour and sunrise, it will ascend the firmament, and will cross the meridian near the zenith of London about sunrise. On the night of the 7th, the comet will approach the well known constellation of Ursa Major; and between that and the 11th it will pass directly through the seven conspicuous stars of that constellation. In our latitude this constellation never sets, and consequently the comet may be looked for at any hour of the night. But the time most favorable for its appearance will be on the 7th, before the commencement of the morning twilight; on the 9th, at any time in the absence of twilight, when it will pass during the night from the northwest to the northeast, its altitude not however exceeding 35 degrees; and on the 11th, after the close of the evening, when it will be seen approaching the constellation of the Crown in a direction a little north of west, and at an altitude of about 50 degrees.

Towards the end of November the comet will plunge among the rays of the sun, and disappear, and will not issue from them on the other side until the end of December, on its departure from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will be visible at all; but, under any circumstances, it cannot remain long apparent.

Such are the principal circumstances which, so far as we may conjecture with high probability, will attend the coming appearance of this comet. We must not expect to be revisited by that body of portentous aspect and gigantic magnitude which spread terror among the people of the fifteenth century. Happily the light of science has dissipated those vain superstitions. Since astronomy has passed from the hands of priests and historians into those of geometers, nature, immutable in her laws, and grand in her simplicity, seems to have obeyed, in the succession of her phenomena, an habitual order from which she never departs. That passion, in the excitement of which mankind so much delights, will still be stimulated—not, however, as formerly, accompanied by vain terrors raised by a physical prodigy, but accompanied by sentiments of the highest admiration at those powers of thought, by the exercise of which the day is appointed, at which a star shall return to us from such enormous distances, that, for three fourths of a century, it has transcended the limits of our system. It is doubtless not one of the miracles of science at least to be admired, nor one of the proofs of the progress of the human mind least striking, to behold this comet, formerly the terror of mankind, now waited for with impatience by the learned, as a sure witness to the truth of their sublime theories. And in these times, when information is so widely diffused, we may hope, perhance, that men of the world themselves may partake in these high sentiments; and that, relying upon the assurances of the learned, they may seize the opportunity which thus presents itself to judge, by the evidence of their own eyes, of the actual state of astronomical science, and of the high degree of perfection to which it has attained.

One of the circumstances not the least surprising, connected with this comet, is the magnitude of its orbit. It is a very oblong oval, the total length of which is about thirty six times the earth's distance from the sun; and the greatest breadth about ten times that distance. The nearer extremity of the oval is, at a distance from the sun; equal to about half the earth's distance, and the more remote extremity at a distance equal to thirty five and a half times the earth's distance from the sun. The earth's distance from the sun is, in round numbers, one hundred millions of miles; the comet's least distance, then, will be fifty millions of miles; and its greatest distance three thousand five hundred and fifty millions of miles. Also since the heat and light supplied by the sun to bodies which surrounded it diminish in the same proportion as the square of the distance increases, it follows, that at the nearest distance of the comet, the heat and light at the earth, and at the greatest distance, they will be about twelve hundred less. Also the heat and light at the more remote extremity of the orbit will be nearly five thousand times less than at the nearer extremity; so that while the sun seen from the comet will appear four times as large as it appears at the nearer extremity, it will be reduced to the magnitude of a star at the more remote extremity. The vicissitudes of temperature, not to mention those of light, consequent upon this charge of position, will be sufficiently obvious. If the earth were transported to the more remote extremity of the comet's orbit, every liquid substance would become solid by congelation; and it is extremely probable that atmospheric air and other permanent gasses might become liquids. If the earth was on the other hand, transferred to the nearer extremity, of the comet's orbit, all the liquids upon it would be converted into vapour, would form permanent gasses, and would either, by their mixture, be atmospheric air, or would arrange themselves in strata one above the other, according to their specific gravities. All the less refractory solids would be fused, and would form in the cavities of the nucleus oceans of liquid metal.

* * * * * *

We cannot conclude without noticing some of the imaginary influences imputed to comets; the more so, because, notwithstanding the general intelligence of these times, such erroneous impressions do still to a certain extent prevail.

One of the most common effects attributed to these bodies, is an influence over the temperature of our seasons. It would be easy to expose such an error, by showing upon general physical principles, that there is no reason whatever, why a comet should produce such an influence; but it will perhaps be more satisfactory to refute it by showing, that it is not in conformity with observed facts. M. Arago has given a table, in which he has exhibited in one column the temperatures of the weather at Paris for every year, from 1735 to 1831 inclusive; and in juxtaposition with these he has stated the number of comets which appeared, with their magnitude and general appearance. The result is, that no concordence whatever is observable between the temperatures and the number or appearance of comets. For example, in 1737, although two comets appeared, the mean temperature was inferior to that of the preceding years, during which no comet appeared. The year 1765, in which no comet appeared, was hotter than the year 1766, when two comets appeared; the year 1775, when no commet appeared was hotter than the year 1780, which was marked by the appearance of two comets; and the temperature was still lower in the year 1785, in which two comets appeared; while on the other hand the temperature of the year 1781 was greater, which was likewise marked by the appearance of two comets.

This question, of the supposed connection between the temperature and the appearance of comets has been completely sifted by M. Arago. He has given not only the general temperatures, but also a table of the years of greatest cold—of the years in which the Seine has been frozen over, and also of the years of the greatest heat—and he has shown that the corresponding appearances of comets have been varied without any connection whatever with these vicissitudes of temperature.

We should have hoped that the absurd influences attributed to comets, would at least in our times, have been confined to physical effects, in which the excuse of ignorance might be pleaded with a less sense of humiliation. But will it be believed that within a few years persons could be found among the better classes of society, and holding some literary and professional station—and in our own country too,—who could attribute to the influence of comets every prevalent disease, local or general, by which since the commencement of the Christian era, not the human race only was afflicted, but even the lower species of animals?

The splendid comet of 1811 was, on the continent considered as the immediate cause of the fine vintage of that year, and the produce was distinguished as the *wine of the comet.*—But with us still more extraordinary effects were ascribed to that comet. In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1818, we were told that its influence produced a mild winter, a moist spring and a cold summer; that there was not sufficient sunshine to ripen the fruits of the earth; that, nevertheless, (such was the cometic,) the harvest was abundant, and some species of fruits, such as melons and figs, were not only plentiful, but of a delicious flavor; that wasps rarely appeared, and *flies became blind, and died early in the season*; that, in the neighbourhood of London, numerous instances occurred on *women bearing twins*, and it even happened, in one instance, that the *wife of a shoemaker in Whitechapel had four children at a birth!*

So recently as the year 1829, a work appeared upon epidemic diseases,* by M. Forster, an English practitioner, in which it is asserted that, since the Christian era, the most unhealthy periods have been precisely those in which some great comet appeared; that such appearances were accompanied by earthquakes volcanic eruptions, and atmospheric commotions, while no comet has been observed during healthy periods. Not contented, however, with the influences formerly attributed to comets, Mr. Forster, says M. Arago, has so extended, in his learned catalogue, the circle of imputed cometary influences, that there is scarcely any phenomenon which he does not lay to their charge. Hot seasons and cold, tempests, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hail, rain, and snow, floods and droughts, famines, clouds of midges and locusts, the plague, dysentery, the influenza,† are duly registered by Mr. Forster; and each affliction is assigned to its comet, whatever kingdom, city, or village the famine, pestilence or other visitation may have ravaged. In making this, from year to year, a complete inventory of the misfortunes of this lower world, who would not have foreseen the impossibility of any comet approaching the earth, without finding some portion of its inhabitants suffering under some affliction; and who would not have granted at once, Lubienetski has written a large work to prove that there never was a disaster without a comet, nor a comet without a disaster.

Nevertheless, even the credulity and ingenuity of Mr. Forster were in one or two cases at fault, to discover corresponding afflictions for some of the most remarkable comets;—that of the year 1680, for example, which was not only one of the most brilliant of modern times, but the one which of all others approached nearest to the earth. The utmost delinquency with which he can charge this comet, was that of "producing a cold winter, followed by a dry and warm summer, and of causing meteors in Germany." To the comet of 1665, he ascribes the great plague of London; but he does not favour us with any reason why Edinburg, Dublin, and Paris, not to mention various English towns and villages, were spared from its malign influence. The crowning absurdity, however, is the effect imputed to the comet of 1668. It appears, according to Mr. Forster, that the presence of this body made "all the cats in Westphalia sick!"

Though our countrymen probably stands alone in the degree of his absurdity on this subject, still, society in general, including even the classes reputed most enlightened, cannot, be altogether acquainted of ignorance in regard to it. "I would have wished," says M. Arago, "for the honour of modern philosophy, to be freed from the necessity of taking serious notice of such absurdities; but I have acquired personal knowledge that some refutation of them is not useless, and that the advocates of these influencies have no inconsiderable number of followers. Listen, when you are present at one of those brilliant assemblies, where you meet what is called good society;—listen to the talk of which the approaching comet furnishes the subject, and then decide if we ought to boast of that diffusion of knowledge, which so many declare to be the characteristic feature of our times."

*Illustrations of the atmospherical origin of epidemic diseases, by T. Forster, Chelmsford, 1829.

†We quote M. Arago, not having seen the publication to which he annues. The celebrated traveler Ruppel, wrote from Cairo (6th October, 1828.) "The Egyptians think, that the comet now visible is the cause of the great earthquake which we felt here on the 21st of August, and that it also exercises a malign influence over the horses and asses which perish. The truth is, the animals are dying from starvation, their usual forage having failed in consequence of the insufficient inundation of the Nile." Were I not restrained by personal considerations, says M. Arago, I could easily convince the reader that, in respect to astronomical knowledge, *Egyptians are not confined to the banks of the Nile.*

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

"There is something in the wildness and sublimity of mountain scenery, that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of man are nowhere to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outlines of its faded greatness; no remnant of a sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of poets; these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruits of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized. In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fall, or disturb the last bound form of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent and the wavering waterfall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash on their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest, the creations and the creatures of mortality. Here we may pause and say that time has lost his power. Here we may view the faint efforts of Time overthrown in an instant. Changes there are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder storm, the blowing tempest, the engulphing flood, the overspreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left nought in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollection, that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, when, for a moment, he dwells with his heart and soul, upon the thoughts of an eternity! Yes, it will sober the gay, it will comfort the grieved."—*Everett.*

Liability of Post Masters.—The Philadelphia Times has the following:—

"The proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office of which he neglected to inform him.—All Postmasters who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable."

Every editor ought to publish this conspicuously, as well for the benefit of the Postmasters as for their own.

MOTION A HEALTHFUL AGENT.

The importance of motion to health is shown in the very construction of the body. When the brain is not receiving the motion of the blood, the lungs that of the heart and diaphragm then there is a end of thinking and living. Lorry has therefore properly said that exercise is not advised by nature, but commanded; she has given almost the whole mass which covers the bones for motion, and made it capable of much more powerful motion than that which she herself keeps a-going. Hers are the finer and steadier movements, but she demands in us an accompaniment of the stronger and coarser ones. Broussais, after alluding to instinct, as leading imperiously to motion among all animals, places exercise as a passion affecting the young of the human race. Cheyne, speaking of the exercise of the young, gives a good remark when he says—"'Tis beautiful to observe that earnest desire implanted by nature in the young persons, to romp, jump, wrestle and run, and constantly to be pursuing exercises and bodily diversions that require labor even until they are ready to drop down, especially the healthier sort of them, so that sitting or being confined seems to be the greatest punishment they can suffer; and imprisening them for some time will much more readily correct them than whipping. This is a wise contrivance of nature, for thereby their joints are rendered pliable and strong, their blood continues sweet and proper for a full circulation; their perspiration is free, and their organs are stretched out by due degrees to their proper extension." Meditate on this, ye mothers, whose poor girls can scarcely walk, much less run and romp; and who procure for them crooked backs and pale cheeks. Meditate on it, ye parents, who send your daughters to fashionable boarding schools, in order that, in acquiring art, they may lose nature; and ye who are looking out wives, say, will you take this deceptive creature, with her pale cheeks and fœtid breath and distorted body—the victim of her mother and fashion—or her who comes bounding down the hill-side to your arms, with her ringlets streaming in the wind, her face with the freshness and glow of health, her body in the luxuriance and freedom of unchecked and uncontrolled nature, and her kiss sweeter than

"Sabean odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest."

Kilgour's Therapeutics.

Mourning. In England and the United States, mourning is carried to excess. A traveller, from the European continent, is surprised to see so many people dressed in black in both these countries. I met, one day, a lady of my acquaintance, in Rockaway, a village on the seashore, not far from New York. She was in mourning; she told me the reason of her sombre dress; some distant relation had died.—"But," said I, "I saw you in mourning a half a year ago: for whom was that?" "We were then in mourning for—Mary my dear," turning to her sister, "for whom were we in mourning then?" You may easily imagine that the effect of this *naïveté* upon the whole circle was opposite to lugubrious. A proper regard for our departed friends, shown by external signs, is, undoubtedly becoming for a civilized man, and agrees with our feelings. But if mourning is carried on to such an extent as in England and the United states, it has no more meaning than the going into mourning of a court ordered by the high chamberlain, for some prince or princess of a distant dynasty, to which the mourners are not further related than by the use of the word cousin between the ruling heads. Besides, it causes a state of things which may seriously interfere with the whole life of an individual. A female is born to be married, marriage requires previous acquaintance, and, as things now stand, acquaintance cannot generally take place without social intercourse; mourning however, throws a young lady out of society. I have known families in which young ladies continued to wear mourning for some very distant cousins, from their seventeenth year to their twenty-first; a very serious affair in a country where ladies cease much earlier to be considered as floating on the full tide of marriageableness than in other parts of the world. Some avoid this inconvenience by going to balls in semi-mourning, which never fails to make a very unfavorable impression. There is a mockery in such a contrast, which shows too plainly—I mourn, but I grieve not. I think the German and French are more rational in regard to the wearing of mourning.

Rather Bulky. A young Jonathan took it into his head one day to get a wife. He accordingly looked about him and very soon made such a selection as suited him, and was not long in striking a bargain and settling the preliminaries. He then applied to a Clergyman to perform the ceremony. "But are you *prepared* for such an important change in life?" said the reverend gentleman. "I guess I be," says Jonathan, "for I have got my land *nen jest* paid for and own a good yoke of steers and a cow." "Very well," said the holy man, with a long breath and a sober face, "all these worldly things may be very proper in their place to be sure—but have you ever thought of *salvation?*" This was a poser. "*Sall Vation,*" says Jonathan, "who in thunder is she?"—*Sackett's Harbour Courier.*

Effects of the Temperance Reform.—The counties of Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, Massachusetts, comprising what is called the "Old Colony," and containing 123,000 inhabitants, have granted no license for the sale of ardent spirits for the last three years. The prohibition has been rigidly enforced, even in the large towns of New-Bedford, Plymouth, &c. Mark the consequence. At the recent session of the Courts, in those counties, after a vacation of three, four, and seven months, *there were found but two indictments in the whole of them,* and these for petty larcenies of small amount—not a single felony, breach of the peace, or any State Prison offence in the whole of them! Legislators of America, would you choose to punish crime or to prevent it?

[New Yorker.

Law of Printers. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that in the case of Arnold vs. Clifford, tried at Newport last week, Judge Story, upon an incidental point, stated that a promise on the part of the writer of a libel to indemnify the printer of it for any damage he might sustain for printing, could not be enforced. Even if a bond were taken that would be void.—*N. Y. Journal.*

A Virginia paper says "that the Whig party will soon be destroyed by intestine commotions." The editor doubtless means, that it will die of the cholic. Indeed it would take "Old Hays," now, with a search warrant to find it:—Sic transit gloria" *whiggery.*

[Dem. Union.

For the Oxford Democrat.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

This proud and glorious event was celebrated on Bethel-Hill, by the Democratic Republicans of Bethel and the adjoining towns, in a stile of splendor, which surpassed all former occasions of a like character in this place. The day was ushered in, by firing a National Salute of 13 guns, and passed, marked with the most civil and courteous proceedings, which will remain as a lasting memento in the minds of all present.

At 11 o'clock A. M., agreeably to previous arrangement, an uncommonly large and respectable procession was formed on the Common, by JEREMIAH GROVER, Marshal of the Day, assisted by an adequate number of Deputy Marshals, whence they marched to the Congregational Meeting House, escorted by the Bethel Light Infantry, commanded by EDMUND MERRILL, and WM. HARDIN'S company of Militia. Where the Throne of Grace was addressed in a pathetic and impressing manner by Elder PERRY, and an Oration delivered to a very crowded house, by WM. FRYE. The other appropriate exercises having been performed, the procession again formed and marched back to the Inn of Mr. Levi Abbot, where, beneath a bower erected for the occasion, while the Stripes and Stars floated high, between 200 and 300 sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared by Mr. Abbot.

A divine blessing was invoked by elder PERRY, Chaplain of the Day; nothing desirable for the occasion was wanting, and the whole proceedings were marked with the fullest measure of gratification to all present. Mr. JOEL C. VIRGIN officiated as President of the Day, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: John Grover, James Walker, John Hastings, Phineas Frost, of Bethel, James Burbank of Gilead, Luke Reiley of Newry, Porter Kimball of Rumford.

The cloth being removed, Mr. Virgin, President of the Day, having been called upon, after a few pertinent remarks, gave the following as a toast:

The State of Maine.—Large in territory—Salubrious in climate—Fertile in soil—Abundant in natural resources. May she ever be a true member of the *Sisterhood;* and her inhabitants be wise, noble, intelligent, and purely Republican.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—As memorable for the enterprise and prosperity of the People, as it was for the trials and hardships of that day, which spoke our national existence.

2. *Washington and our Revolutionary Futhers.*—Their names and the memory of their patriotic deeds will be ever dear to Freemen.

3. *The late Army and Navy*—Men deserving the praise of their country; they only have exposed their lives to maintain that freedom our revolutionary soldiers won.

4. *Our Country.*—Let her star spangled banner float high in glory, or wrap her navy in a blaze.

5. *Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.*—Great in the field—fortunate in the cabinet—the pride of his country, and the terror of its enemies.

6. *Martin Van Buren.*—A true model of the American character—from the People—for the People—with the People; may the People honor him with the first gift of the nation.

7. *Richard M. Johnson.*—The brave man—the poor man's friend; may he be Vice President of the United States.

8. *The Militia.*—A primary school in which the youth of our land are instructed in the true spirit of martial discipline; may it be perpetual and ever sufficient for the exigencies of the country.

9. *Maine, with her huge paws.*—As true to republican principles, as her guardian star is to the north.

10. *Robert P. Dunlap.*—The People's Governor. May they delight to honor him who merits their esteem.

11. *Daniel Webster.*—The defender of monied and manufacturing monopolies—the ingenious organ of the American aristocracy—when he is remembered by the people, may the people remember his sentiments; that 'government should be based on wealth.'

12. *The right of suffrage.*—One of the cardinal principles of a purely free Republican government—formidable only to tyrants.

13. *The Bank of the United States.*—It has greatly sinned. The People have sat in judgment upon it, and in March '36 the unnatural offspring of a republican government, although but twenty years of age, must finish its iniquitous course.

14. *A metallic currency.*—The constitutional currency. May it be sustained by the People, and remain as a lasting memento of the patriotism, firmness, and intelligence of the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

15. *The right of instruction.*—The solar star of the Democratic Party—the life and spirit of a true representation. When the representative shall deny the right of instruction and disregard the will of his constituents, may he cease to have a political existence.

16. *The People.*—The only American tribunal, which with intelligence to see the right, can have no motive to pursue the wrong.

17. *Our own native New England.*—Rich in agriculture—in commerce—in manufactories—in the mechanic arts—in mineral and metallic productions—rich in intellectual endowments and acquirements—happy in the enjoyment of rational liberty, civil and religious—a lamb in peace—a lion in war.

18. *The Democratic delegation of Maine.* Wise and faithful servants of a proud and dignified people. May they be wise as serpents and harmless as doves—proving themselves true sentinels on the watch-tower of Democracy.

19. *The motto of the Democratic Party.*—Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

20. *Roads, Canals and Railways.*—Valuable auxiliaries of internal commerce—worthy the attention of the good people of Maine.

21. *Ether Shepley.*—The enlightened and able statesman—The fearless supporter of the people's rights. His eminent services and sacrifices will be remembered and rewarded by a grateful people.

22. *John Ruggles, Senator of Maine.*—May he belike a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid.

23. *The Young Men of the Republic.*—The future hopes of the nation—native plants of the soil—educated in this land of liberty. May the blessings of our government through them be perpetuated.

24. *The American Fair.*—May they ever prove themselves 'Heaven's last best gift.'

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Wm. Frye, the Orator. *Andrew Jackson*—While detraction cannot wound his fame, and percussion caps explode without effect, surely we may say, 'The Buckler of Jehovah is upon him.'

By Dr. Grover, a V. President. *The present Administration.*—Honest—able—Democratic.

By James Walker, a V. President. *Our Patriotic forefathers,* who reared the standard of Liberty which gave birth to the Independence of America. May their foibles be forgotten, their virtues remembered, and their names with their glorious deeds, transmitted to nations unborn.

By John Hastings, a V. President. *Martin Van Buren.*—In the hearts of the American People. May he never stoop to intrigue for office.

By Jeremiah Grover, Marshal of the Day. *The old federal party—federal republicans—national republicans—American System men—United States Bank men—modern whigs—a succession of names, without a change of nature.*

By Luke Reiley, a V. President. *Andrew Jackson.* Our venerable Chief Magistrate.—The Hero—the Philosopher and incorruptible Statesman, his character an invulnerable target to the arrows of calumny, his breast impervious to the ball of the assassin. May his grateful countrymen behold him with long life, possessing all his faculties—in health, contented and happy, enjoying the fruits of his arduous labors—let all who love him say, Amen.

By a Guest. *The County of Oxford.*—Her farmers the descendants of those who fought and bled in their country's cause, Nick Biddle's Bank notwithstanding.

By Elias Grover, Esq. *Martin Van Buren.*—We hail with pleasure his late nomination at Baltimore. He is the man who will carry out and perpetuate the principles of Andrew Jackson's Administration, so glorious for our country.

By Albion K Knapp. *Judge White.*—One who sat high on the tree of Republicanism, but like the crow in the fable, by singing to the federal fox, has dropped his cheese.

By a Guest. *The Panic.*—A mildew on the rights of the People. May they put their trust in it as much as the Farmer's put their trust in the locusts of Egypt.

By Maj Moses Bartlett. *Farmers and Mechanics.*—The bone and muscle of the Nation. Without them science would be neglected and commerce would languish.

By Perkins P. Moulton. *The Tree of Liberty.*—May it be watered by the pure streams of Democracy, but never deluged in the muddy pool of a proud and corrupt moneyed aristocracy.

By a Guest. *John Holmes.*—A federalist—a turncoat—a political miscreant—the spotted pig that wisked about so Cuffee could not count him.

By Elijah Grover. *The Hero of New Orleans.*—He calms the Nullifiers of the South—he controls the Whigs of the North, and bruises the monster's head with his heel

By Joshua T. Hall. *Martin Van Buren, Judge White und Daniel Webster.*—The first to be honored, the second to be pitied, the third to be despised.

By a Guest. *Small politicians.*—Fishing in shoal water, catching little fish and cooking them for their own dinner.

By Lt. Edmund Merrill. *Modern Whigism.*—It has seen the hand writing on the wall, 'weighed in the balance and found wanting.'

By Timothy Wight. *The State of Maine.* Though young, yet true to the principles of Democracy. May she thus true remain, until her lofty hills shall be removed and her majestic rivers cease to roll.

By a Guest. *Henry Clay.*—May he be returned to the hands of the potter and moulded into a vessel of honor.

By Moses Mason. May the Whoops and Hallous of the feracious Indians conduct John Q. Adams and Henry Clay to their political graves.

By Jedediah T. Kimball. *Democracy.*—The chief corner stone of the Republic. May she always stand firm and immoveable as the White Hills.

By Eliphas Chapman. *Martin Van Buren.* The Oartor and Statesman. May his country be as true to him as it has been to the Hero of New Orleans.

By Gilman Chapman. *The Tree of Liberty.*—May it ever flourish in this true Republican soil. May it never be destroyed by the Federal catterpillars, or the cankerworms of modern Whigism.

For the Oxford Democrat.

CELEBRATION AT TURNER.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Turner, in a manner truly gratifying to all who united on that joyous occasion, and highly honorable to republican principles. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, and at nine o'clock, four companies of Artillery, Rifle and Infantry, with a large concourse of citizens from Turner and the adjacent towns, assembled at the dwelling house of Mr. H. B. Bradford, where a pole had been recently erected, bearing the American Flag.

ISAAC CHASE, Esq. was chosen President of the Day, assisted by AJALON DILLINGHAM, Esq, Vice President.

The procession was marshalled by Gen. PHILO CLARK, and Capt. ASIA JONES, and moved in fine military style to the Universalist Meeting House.

The Throne of Grace was addressed in a fervent and appropriate manner, by the Rev. GEORGE BATES; after which the Declaration of Independence was very impressively read by Mr. DAVID TALBOT, Jr. An Oration was then pronounced by Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris, to which the feelings of every Democratic heart responded *Yea* and *Amen.* It was able, eloquent, and patriotic, replete with sound argument and useful instruction.

It seemed to come warm from a heart deeply imbued with democratic principles, and truly kindled the latent fire in every democratic bosom present. He drew an instructing contrast between these United States and England, France, Russia, &c.; and showed us what reason we had to be satisfied with our *national, social* and *individual* condition. He gave us a faithful history of the party, who are now, and have been for 35 years, arrayed in opposition to our democratic form of government.

We were caried back to the days of the immortal Jefferson, and shown their deadly opposition—we were cited to the last war, when the same party could not conscientiously rejoice at American victories.

The history of that party was brought down to the administration of President Jackson—their hypocritical tears over the fate of the Georgia Missionaries, who arrogate to themselves a divine right to set human laws at defiance, were noticed in a manner they justly deserved.

The wonderful sympathy of the same party in behalf of the "poor Indians" was also noticed in such manner as to place the subject before the audience in its true and proper light. Nor did he fail to show, that, although countless changes had taken place in the *name* of this party, yet no change had taken place in their *nature,* or to soften their enmity against the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The corruptions of the U. S. Bank were faithfully and fearlessly exposed, and a well merited and pathetic eulogy pronounced upon our Chief Magistrate for the wisdom, patriotism and honesty, with which he had exposed it in all its windings and graspings after power. In short, the oration was just what was needed, in order to wake up a spirit of devotion to the cause of American liberty.

The procession then returned to the house of Mr. Branford, and partook of an excellent dinner, provided by him for the occasion. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drunk, also many volunteers' which we have not been able to obtain.

1. *The Day we Celebrate.*—Great in being the day on which Americans severed the chains which bound them to a British crown, and declared to the world that they were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

2. *The President of the U. S.*—A Republican of the old school; a stern defender of State Rights, but nullification and secession have no place in his political creed.

3. *Martin Van Buren, Vice President.*—Our next President. May democracy be his polar star.

4. *R. M. Johnson.*—A friend to the people—an undaunted supporter of religious freedom.

5. *T Jefferson.*—The author of the Declaration of Independence—the Giant of Liberty—though dead, he liveth in the hearts of all true Americans.

6. *Our Republic.*—May it never want true and democratic men to support its Government.

7. *The Heroes of '76.*—Their blood has cemented the great fabric of Independence.

8. *Congress.*—May it learn from late experience that instructions from the people are not to be treated with contempt.

9. *The Navy.*—The best eulogium on the past and earnest of the future, is to refer to its achievements in the last war.

10. *The Militia.*—No bulwark so strong as a phalanx of citizen soldiers. While tyrants fear them, let Americans respect them.

11. *Gov. Dunlap.*—A co-worker with Andrew Jackson.

12. *The right of suffrage.*—One of the dearest rights we enjoy. May we duly appreciate its value.

13. *Primary Schools.*—The nursery of democracy—on them depend the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

14. *The Yeomanry.*—If their huge *paws* disqualify them for seats in the halls of Legislation; their brawny arms will hurl from power those who would infringe upon their privileges.

15. *Uncle Sam.*—60 years old this day.—Commenced in the world with nothing but his hands—has reared up a large family; lived in good style, made roads and ditches to all parts of his farm, and notwithstanding some of his stewards have inclined to profligacy; he has shifted them for others who have curtailed expences and called in old debts. So at this time he is in fine health and spirits, owes no man a dollar, has cash on hand, and is respected by all his neighbors.

16. *The Fair Sex.*—They will be protected while Union is their motto.

For the Oxford Democrat.

At a Convention of gentlemen from the towns of Peru, Sumner, Hartford, Buckfield, Hebron and Minot, at Buckfield, July 10, 1835, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to effect the location of the contemplated Rail Road from Canada to Portland, through said towns—John Briggs, Esq. of Sumner, was chosen President and Samuel F. Brown, Secretary. The following resolutions and votes with others were passed:

'Whereas, from the evidence already before the public, in relation to the contemplated Rail Road from Portland to Quebec, it appears that the most feasible route for Canada line to the Androscoggin river lies in the valley of Swift River, meeting the Androscoggin in the town of Mexico;—whereas a direct course from Mexico to Portland passes through the towns of Peru, Sumner, Buckfield, Hebron, Minot, Poland and Grey;—whereas it has been lately ascertained, by actual examination, that there is an eligible route from such a road lying in the valley between the mountains in Peru and nearly in the line of said direct course; and whereas, from what we know generally of the country on the route, we are well assured that on the whole it affords advantages over all others now contemplated,—therefore

Resolved, that we choose a Committee of three to make a survey of the route from Dixfield village to Gray corner, and who shall view such minor practical routes on this general route, as shall be proposed by any respectable number of inhabitants and report their doings to the Convention, at its next meeting.—Chose Aaron Parsons, Luther Bridgham and Adam Knight as said Committee.—Chose William Lowell, John Briggs, V. D. Parris and S. F. Brown, a Committee to represent this Convention and the interests of the district of country lying on the route contemplated in the foregoing Resolve, before the U. State's Engineer and any incorporated body, that may be authorized to construct a Rail road from Portland to Quebec;—to present the evidence that is, or may be obtained in favor of the route here in view; and in all proper ways to endeavor to effect the location of the road on this route.

JOHN BRIGGS, President.
SAMUEL F. BROWN, Secretary.

The Democrats of Northampton had a spirited celebration on the 4th inst. The Republican says:—

"Major Hubbard, a veteran of the revolution, *a soldier of Bunker Hill Battle,* a venerable old man of more than fourscore years, presided at the table. It was delightful to hear the aged, but hale and active man, relate the incidents, of his early years. His memory of those early incidents, the principles of those days, is fresh and distinct, much more so than of latter events. He well remembers the scenes of June '75, when the farmers of Pepperell, in the silence of night, guided by no light, but that of one dark lantern, led the handful of yeomanry, who were determined to erect the fortifications of Bunker Hill. He relates with vividness the scenes of that memorable battle. He remembers the cowardice of Gerrish, the daring valor of Prescott, the firey ardor of Putnam, and the interpid coolness of the Septuagenarian Pomroy. He pointed out the difference between the patriots of that day and our modern Whigs. He spoke with burning indignation of the insult offered to the memory of his comrads in arms, by the assumption of the name of Whigs by our modern monied aristocracy; and he adds a fervent prayer that this party might never call itself democratic, *"for it had contaminated every name it had touched."*

Our venerated friend was clear and emphatic in his assertions, that our modern whigs resembled the tories of the revolution, and have nothing in common with the principles that sustained the yeomanry of the revolution in their struggles for liberty. He distinctly asserted that the men of the revolution were democratic, and embraced the principles which form the creed of the Democracy of our day,

It was a cheering sight to behold this worthy veteran whom a kind Providence yet spares to us, He is no alien; no officer seeks. He is a native of Hampshire County, and hardly ever left it, except to fight the battles of his country. He has lived more than fourscore years—his sands have not long to run—he can hope for no promotion, except from this world to a better. What then, but patriotism induced him at this time to come forward, unsolicited, and his honest testimony against the modern Whigs? What—but the love of truth and of his country could have called him from his retirement, to give a parting charge to the young men of the country."

The following sentiment was given by Major Hubbard, President of the day.—"The Federalists of the Hartford Convention, sometimes called National Republicans and now styled Whigs. May they never take the name of Democrat, for they have contaminated every name they have touched."

A strong wind.—Leggett, in one of his naval stories, speaks of a breeze, when "it blew the sheet anchor into the foretop, and took three men to hold the captain's hair on his head.

[Boston States.

On Dit.—It is said that the most cutting thing to poor Orpheus, when he lost his beloved consort by her too great curiosity, was a punning devil coming up to him, as he stood dumbfounded at his misfortune, and exclaiming, *"Oh! you're rid I see!"*—*Eurydice.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 21, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

SENATOR LEIGH. The federalists are much exhiliarated by a card recently published by this gentleman, in which he declares his intention not to resign his seat in the Senate, even if so instructed. His party were fearful that he possessed so much principle as to regard the wishes of the people, or pride of character enough to to act according to his former professions. Having heretofore been a strong advocate for the right of instruction, and the duty of the representative to obey the will of his constituents, the more honest portion of his party feared lest he should have so much respect for consistency as to resign when so requested. This belief was strengthened by a recollection of the fact that he owed his seat in the first instance to the highmindedness of his predecessor, who scorned to hold an office, the duties of which he could not fulfil in compliance with the instructions of those to whom he was responsible. The recent declaration of Mr. Leigh must afford a double gratification to his party, since it assures them not only of his vote in the Senate, but of his entire and hearty union with them in disregarding the wishes of the people, or even principles when they interfere with the designs of the aristocracy. Having heretofore expressed his opinion that the people who had to work from ten to twelve hours a day, were unfit to judge of public affairs, he doubtless thinks that their instructions may with propriety be disregarded.—We have not been disappointed in this matter. We never supposed that a man could entertain the principles professed by Mr Leigh, and yet regard the wishes or instructions of the people. And notwithstanding his ostensible squeamishness about the U. S. Bank, its friends need have no fears lest he should fail them in the hour of need, nor should we think it advisable for them to offer any extraordinary "facilities," as his vote may be considered safe enough.

Right of Suffrage. A new principle has been proposed by which to regulate the right of suffrage, namely, the ability to read. We suppose the idea was borrowed from the ancient practice of granting the benefit of clergy to convicted criminals who were able to read. This test we think less objectionable than the one which prevails in many places, based upon property. Poverty is not a crime, and therefore ought not to exclude any from the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship. In this country, at the present day, for any one to be unable to read, may perhaps be said to imply a fault somewhere, but not necessarily in the person subject to this inability. It does not necessarily imply a want of capacity or intelligence, and is not therefore a proper test. It may be the result of misfortune, and as such would be a subject of compassion rather than punishment. We admit that it would be a less objectionable principle to make ignorance the basis of exclusion from the right of voting, than poverty, because it would approach nearer to making the right universal, as there is more poverty than ignorance among us. We believe that few in our State would be excluded on that ground, yet there might be cases in which it would be very unjust.

The opposition are apprehensive lest the great and deserved popularity of our public officers should prove dangerous to the liberties of the people. There would be no danger of this kind if some of their leaders could get into power.

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEWS. We have received the last number of the Edinburg Review, and take this opportunity of again calling the attention of our readers to the republication of Foreign Reviews of which this forms a part. We know of nothing so cheap compared with its actual value which issues from the American press.—To those who have a taste for Literature—who wish to know what is doing in the literary world—to watch the improvements that are being made in the arts and sciences, we would recommend this work, as containing a great variety of matter, both entertaining and useful.

THE MUSEUM. The July number of this valuable periodical has been received, and fully sustains the reputation which it has previously acquired.

We insert in to-day's paper an account of the Democratic celebrations of the 4th of July, at Bethel and Turner, and also the doings of a convention held at Buckfield, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road.—None of these communications were received until after our last paper was put to press. We understand that the Democratic Republicans of Dixfield and the vicinity had a celebration, but no account thereof has been forwarded to us. We are happy to perceive so much of the right spirit prevailing among our democratic friends in this County. The feigned calmness of their opponents will not lull them into forgetfulness of the past or neglect of the future. The cry of "no party" is always to be distrusted.

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.

THE TARIFF.

[From Mr. Butler's Letter to Hugh Garland, Esq.]

Mr. Van Buren's views upon the subject of the Tariff were stated without reserve, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency in October, 1832, in a letter to a committee appointed by a public meeting at Shocco Springs, North Carolina. In that letter he thus expressed himself—and nothing has since occurred to change the opinions he then entertained!

Although my official acts in relation to the protective system, might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless, proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I entertain this opinion, it has never been my wish to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another, on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the Administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated, to distribute, as equally as possible, its burdens and blessings among the several States

and the People. My views upon this subject were several years ago, spread before the People of this State, and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was to invite the attention of my immediate constituents to a dispassionate consideration of the subject in its various bearings; being well assured that such an investigation would bring them to a standard, which from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If as has been supposed a state of feeling so much to be desired. I have a reason to be gratified with the result.

"The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has presented an opportunity for the more equitable adjustment of the Tariff, which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interest at the sacrifice of those of the public, and who place a just value upon the peace and Harmony of the Union.

"The protective system, and its proper adjustment, because a subject of frequent and necessary consideration whilst I formed a part of the cabinet; and the manner in which the President proposed to carry into effect the policy in relation to imports, recommend in his previous message, has since been avowed with that frankness which belongs to his character. To this end he recommended a modification of the tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duty upon imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests."

"In these sentiments I fully concur, and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them that there may be no room for misapprehensions as to my own views upon the subject. A sincere and faithful application of those principles to our legislation, unwrapped by private interest or political design, a restriction of the wants of the Government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the republican system a perference in encouragement given to such manufactures as are essential to the national defence, and its extension to others in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors, would I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the People of the United States, and to arrest that spirit of discontent which is now unhappily prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country."

Mr. Van Buren's personal feelings have been at all times adverse to the high tariff policy; and while he has always endeavored, in the discharge of his official duties, to carry into effect the wishes of his immediate constituents, he has left no proper occasion unimproved to moderate their demands, and to bring their wishes to the standard spoken of in the above extract. It is not to be doubted that his efforts in this respect have largely contributed to the change of public opinion which has taken place in his own State, on this interesting subject.—In the month of July, 1827, he attended a meeting held in the city of Albany, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Harrisburg Convention, and addressed the meeting on the whole subject, and particularly in explanation of the course previously pursued by himself. This speech, which was published and extensively circulated, ultimately produced great effect on public sentiment in New York. In voting for the tariff law of 1828, he acted in obedience to explicit instructions from the Legislature of his State; and although, as Col. Benton has correctly stated, in his late letter, he felt much repugnance to many of the provisions of that bill, he did not feel himself at liberty to disregard the wishes and directions of his constituents. On this point, I have only to add, that no man, acquainted with public opinion as it then existed in New York, could doubt the actual conformity of the instructions referred to, to the sentiments of the great body of the People. I was myself at the time a member of the Assembly; and although I had refused, in December, 1827, to sign a memorial to Congress, praying for additional protective duties, which was circulated among my constituents, and very generally signed by them I was yet so entirely satisfied of the unanimity and zeal with which they had embarked in the effort, that I felt myself bound to vote, and did accordingly vote for the resolution of instructions. Whether either of us erred, in thus conforming to the wishes of those whose interest were committed to our care, is a point which I am content to leave without comment to your decision.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Boarding House of Mrs. Crim, Walnut street below Fourth, Philadelphia. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. MARSHALL was born in Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755; and, as early as the Summer of 1775 received a commission as Lieutenant of a Company of Minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorial battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and in 1780 obtained a licence to practice law. He returned to the Army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station, for the years 1789, 1790, and upon the recall of Mr. Munroe, as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress,—and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, and pre-eminate ability, until the close of his career.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Baltimore, July 9.—On the fourth, some young gentlemen, mostly midshipmen I believe went down to the harbor, near where our Revenue Cutter was lying, to bathe. Among them were midshipmen William Magruder, son of Judge Magruder of this city, and William Meredith, Esq., a young lawyer, and son of Jonathan Meredith, Esq, a lawyer of the Baltimore bar. Magruder, while in the water, swam a great distauce out, and became very much exhausted before he could get back to the Revenue Cutter. He however reached her, threw on his clothes, and laid down upon a berth in the cabin. There were two others casually seated on the sides of his berth. Presently Meredith came in, and in a jocose manner, caught up a musket which stood by, loaded with grape shot, and moving the muzzle round the room horrizontally, said he would show them how he killed ducks. "Magruker," said he, seeing his head between the other two gentlemen, *"I'll shoot you."* He took good aim, pulled the trigger, and shot him dead instantaneously. The whole charge entered his breast. The deceased was buried this afternoon with military honors. He was the pride of his family, who can hardly be reconciled to his loss.—Young Meredith, must be in an agonizing state of mind.

Another death took place at Govanstown, a little out of the city. I may not be correct in the particulars, but I have them as follows:—Two of our military companies went out to Govanstown to dine, and, while there, a disturbance and quarrel took place—a magistrate was sent for, and one came to quell the disturbance—but the moment he entered the room, he was struck down dead by one of the parties to the quarrel with a sword.—*Atlas.*

The opening of the Rail Road to Worcester was commemorated on Monday in capital style. A train of Cars containing the Directors, Stockholders, and invited guests left the deport at half-past nine, and were received at Worcester with great pomp and circumstances. At two o'clock the whole company partook of a sumptuous collation, furnished by the inhabitants of Worcester, in the town hall. Gov. Lincoln presided at the table—several speeches were made, lots of toasts drunk, and the whole affair went off in good style. The train returned to the city between 7 and 8 o'clock, all its passengers apparently much gratified at the completion of this important work, and with the generous reception which they met with from the citizens of Worcester.—Boston States.

Bible Meeting at Washington City.—A correspondent of the New York Observer gives an interesting account of a Bible meeting which took place at Washington on the 21st ult. The amount subscribed, in proportion to the number and wealth of the inhabitants, is unprecedented in this country. One individual subscribed *Ten Thousand Dollars;* four others *One Thousand Dollars* each; one $200; and several $100 each. At a previous meeting held on the 2nd June, two individuals subscribed $1000 each, and others smaller sums. The total amount pledged at the two meetings, was $19,283 82; being equal to about one dollar for every inhabitant of the city. Some of the subscriptions, however, were made payable by instalments extending several years future.

[*N. Y. J. Com.*]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From France. The packett ship Rhone, Capt Rockett, from Havre, at New York, brings advices four days later. There is no intelligence of great interest in the papers.—The Chamber of Peers was engaged on the 29th and 30th of May, in the trial of the defenders of the political prisoners, The Journal du Commerce, contains a full report of the proceedings, the result of which was, that eighty one of the prisoners were discharged, they having declared that they had neither signed, published, or authorized the publication of the address to the prisoners of April, inserted in the Tribune and Reformation of the 11th May.—the cases of sixteen others who were present in the Chamber, and of several more who were not present, were reserved for further consideration.

Capt Rockett informs the editor of the Journal of Commerce that the Report on the Indemnity Bill was to be made in the Chamber of Peers on the 4th of June, and that the debate would commence on the Monday following.—The general impression was, that the bill would pass as it came from the Chamber of Deputies.

The Earl of Devon died at Paris on the 26th May. His Lordship was in his 67th year.

A letter from Bayonne, of the 26th May, says:—There is no doubt here of the speedy intervention of France in the affairs of Spain Gen. Harispe has just given orders to all the officers to purchase the horses necessary for a campaign.—Boston Trans.

The Federal party appear to be in a most *uncomfortable* predicament. They have as yet no candidate for Governor. A year ago they were full of confidence—'they had a hundred men, then, 'whom they could pitch against Robert P. Dunlap,' and boast of their prospect of triumph, too. But now—poor souls they will have to get up a jury of inquest to find some poor fellow who is willing to be made a martyr of for the good of the party! But who is to be sacrificed next? Mr. Holmes? Mr. Foote? Ex Gov. Huntoon? We hope our neighbors of the Gazette will remit something of their reserve and tell *its friends* what the 'GREAT WIG' party in Maine intended to do in the premises. No doubt such information will be very cheerfully acknowledged *by them*, if not by us.

Port. Argus.

☞SENATOR LEIGH. This gentleman has published a card in the Richmond Whig, in which he says, that it is his purpose to take his seat in the Senate, unless an imperious necessity arising out of the state or his own private affairs shall prevent him from doing so. And he desires them now to say further, that whatever censures he may incur, he will never expose himself to the charge of recreancy; and that, in his conduct in the Senate, he shall take counsel only from his own sense of duty to his constituents and to his country, taking care to do nothing but upon the maturest and most dispassionate deliberation.—Port. Argus.

Collector at Eastport—again. The *Eastport Sentinel* of the 24th of June, stated without hesitation that—"We learn that CHARLES JARVIS, Esq, has been appointed to the Collectorship of this District." On the authority of that paper therefore, we last week announced to our readers the supposed fact. It however turns out that no appointment whatever is yet known to have been made of a Collector in that District, and the last we heard of the Sentinel, he was gravely proclaiming that he might be mistaken, and anxiously calling for light upon the subject. By the way—some of our eastern editors are famous for manufacturing *news.* In the first place take him of the Hancock Advertiser with his *"Bluehill Coal-mines!"*—secondly—him of the Boundary Gazette with his *"Mung News!"*—and lastly him of the Sentinel with his appointment of *"New Collector!"* and you have a trio worth looking at!—*Portland Jeffersonian.*

We were deceived in the same manner that the Jeffersonian was, but shall be careful how we publish *Eastern* news in future.—*Post.*

Gun Jones, who made a handsome fortune, from a mean beginning, happened to have some words with a person who had known him for some time, was asked by the other how he could have the impudence to give himself so many airs to him, when he knew very well that he remembered him seven years before, when he had hardly a rag to his back? "You he, Sirrah," replied Jones, "for seven years ago, I had nothing but rags to my back."

When Rubelais was on his death bed, a consultation of physicians was called. "Dear gentlemen," said the wit to the doctors, raising his languid head, "let me die a natural death."

MARRIED.

In Norway, by John Dennett, Esq. Mr. Isaac F. Knight to Miss Sally Cummings both of this town.

In Bethel, by Jotham S. Lane Esq. Mr. Enoch Bartlett of Bethel to Miss Sarah Hinkson of Roxbury.

DIED.

In Poland, Ellen Maria, aged 1 year only child of John and Hannah Locke.

In Hallowell, Mrs. Betsey Winslow, aged 54 years.

WANTED,—*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a Boy of good education and steady habits from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire at this Office. july 21

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the enclosure of Nathaniel Evloth, of New-Gloucester, about the middle of June last, a brown Mare about ten years old, with a seam in one of her hind feet. Any person who will return said mare to said Evleth, or to Nehemiah Ryerson, of Jay, or give information to either where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded *8w40

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

HAVE on hand a prime lot of stout Portland *Sheetings,* Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Drillings, cotton Flannel and Ticking. May 18. 40

Lady's Fancy Hdkfs.

SEWING SILK, RAW SILK, and CRAPE *HDKFS.*, for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, May 16, 1835, 40

YARNS.

COTTON Yarns from No. 7 to 16, first rate article, for sale cheap, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 16. 40

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason, in Mexico in said county, all the estate, right, title and interest, which John R. Bunker of Roxbury, late known by the name of Plantation Number Seven, in said county, owns or claims by virtue of a possession, or an improvement; or by virtue of a bond or obligation from Samuel Poor, Agent of the proprietor of said Roxbury, to a certain lot of land situated in said Roxbury, and being lot numbered four in the ninth range, and the same farm on which said Bunker now lives

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 9, 1835. *3w49

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Simeon C. Gleason, in Mexico in said County, all the estate, right, title and interest, which Gilman Fox of Roxbury, late Township Number Seven, in said county of Oxford, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement; or by virtue of a bond or obligation, to two certain lots of land situated in said Roxbury, being lots numbered three in the Sixth Range and lot numbered seven in the Seventh Range.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 9th, 1835. *3w49

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the tenth day of August, next, at three o'clock, P. M. at the Inn of Simeon C Gleason in Mexico, in said county, all the estate, right, title and interest which John Bradeen of Byron in said county of Oxford, owns, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement; or by virtue of a bond or contract, from Ephraim Richards of Mexico in said county, to a certian lot of land situated in said Byron, and being lot numbered one in the fifteenth Range of lots in sain Byron, and being the same farm on which the said Bradeen now lives.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 9, 1835. *3w49

Caution.

WHEREAS, I the subscriber, have entered into a contract with the Overseers of the Poor for the town of Rumford, county of Oxford, to support and free said town from all expense for the support of the following persons, paupers of said town, to wit:—Silas Door and Sally Door, John Door, Joseph A Door, George W. Door, Sarah T Door, Synthia B. Door and Charles Door, wife and children of said Silas, for one year from the above date All persons are hereby forbid harboring or employing the above named persons, as I have made provisions for their support and employment, and shall not pay any person who may harbor them or trust them.

ABEL WHEELER.

Rumford, July 5, 1835. 3w49.

To the Honorable Court of Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1835.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of said county, humbly represent, that the road as now traveled from Dixfield and Canton to Paris is circuitous and bad. We therefore pray your Honors to view, locate and establish a County road, beginning at the county road on the north side of Androscoggin river in Dixfield, at some suitable place for a ferry between the Knights ferry and Canton town line, thence across said river to near Worthly Pond in Peru, to the county road now travelled in said Peru; with such other alterations in the road thro' Sumner to Paris Court House, as you shall deem expedient. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

SAMUEL HOLLAND, & 37 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Holland's, in Dixfield, on Thursday the seventeenth day of September next, at nine o'clock, *A. M.*,—when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served on the clerks of said towns of Dixfield, Peru, Sumner and Paris, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield, *Peru,* Sumner and *Paris,* and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW. Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1835.

WE the undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Dixfield and inhabitants of said county of Oxford, humbly represent in behalf of said town and agreeable to a vote passed in said town at their last annual meeting, that public interest and convenience does not require the new county road as laid out in Dixfield and Carthage, beginning at Reuben Dillingham's, in said Dixfield and passing through said town and Carthage near Esq. Powers' to the old county road in said Carthage. We also represent, that said route is a bad and hard place to make a road, and we cannot see wherein the public will be benefited by said road, as the distance from Berlin to Paris will not be decreased by said new route. Your petitioners therefore pray, that your Honors will view, if necessary, and discontinue said road, if you in your wisdom may think reasonable and proper. *And* as in duty bound will ever pray.

EPHRAIM MARBLE, } Selectmen
JOHN TUCKER, } of
JOHN J HOLMAN, } Dixfield.

Dixfield, June 13th, 1835.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock, *A. M.* when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Dixfield and Carthage, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield and Carthage, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW. Clerk.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1835.

THE petition of Jesse Morse of Rumford, in said county of Oxford, Blacksmith, humbly shews, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided, one sixth part, with persons to your petitioner unknown, of a certain tract of land situated in said Rumford, on the North side of the Androscoggin River, it being the northerly part of one hundred acre lot numbered twenty-one, containing about seventy acres—*Also* the South end of third Division lot numbered sixteen, containing about one hundred acres—and being the farm that Levi Abbott bought of Simon Parlin, excepting thirty acres sold by said Abbott to Hezekiah W. Silver. And that he is desirous of holding his proportion and interest in said estate in severalty.

Wherefore he prays your Honors to order and cause partition to be made of the said estate, and that his portion thereof may be by him held in severally, according to the law in such cases made and provided And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JESSE MORSE.

By P. C. VIRGIN, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of Common Pleas, June Term. A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris aforesaid, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon. 49 Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, April 27, 1835. tf is 37

HOLT & MONROE,

Saddle and Harness MAKERS,

TRUNK & CHAISE Trimmers,

WATERFORD, *Lower-Village* and *Bethel-Hill*

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Trunks, and various other articles, which are for sale on as good terms as can be had elsewhere.

☞Repairing of the above articles promptly attended to. MERRICK MONROE, Waterford Lr Village.

JOHN HOLT, Bethel-Hill.

June 25, 1835. 4w46

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris Me. July 1, 1835.

MRS. ANN ANDREWS, Abizer Andrews, Isaac Bolster, Benj. Brooks, Maria P. Caldwell, Mary Chapman, Henry P. Cheney, Thomas Cleaves, Diana Crockett, Nelson Crockett, Rufus Davenport, Stephen Emery, Isabella Felton, Mary Jane Fields, R. K. Goodenow, Shadrick Keene, Thomas Lothrop, Henry McKenny, Jr. George Montague, James Perry, Levi Rawson, Jacob Reed, Jr. Edmund Rogers, William Ryerson, John B Stowell, Mary Sturtevant, Joel B. Thayer, Josiah Whittemore, John W. Willis, *Asa* Woodbury.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Oxford Book Store.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening at the **OXFORD BOOK STORE**, a general assortment of **BOOKS, STATIONERY, JEWELRY** and **PAPER HANGINGS**, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Subscriptions received for the Portland, Penny, People's and Parley's Magazines, and other periodical publications, all of which will be delivered according to order, and at short notice. Likewise, subscriptions received, and copies delivered, of the **COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY**, and Fessenden & Co's **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE. BLANK BOOKS** and **BLANKS** in great variety, constantly on hand.

WANTED—In exchange for goods 10,000lbs clean cotton and linen PAPER RAGS.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 13, 1835 3w48

STEAM PACKET

BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

FARE from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P.M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 PM.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.—She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.

All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.

☞Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets.

Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

Stabbing.—Wm. H. Boulton of Augusta was brought before the Municipal Court on Thursday evening last charged with having made an assault with a jacknife upon one Wm. Brett, of Augusta, with intent to kill. Boulton had married Brett's sister. It being late in the afternoon, Boulton was sent to Augusta for safe keeping during the night, and brought back the next morning for examination. It appeared that Boulton and Brett and two other men, started from Augusta with a raft of boards for Gardiner. They proceeded very amicably until they had arrived opposite to the Brett neighborhood, about half way between Augusta and this village, when supper was sent off to them. At this time Boulton was near the middle of the raft sculling it to the eastward, and Brett ordered him to desist, which he did. They then took their supper when Brett told Boulton not to go on the fore end of the raft again that night, but Boulton not acknowledging his authority, started for that end, when Brett followed and attacked him. A furious fight ensued, in which kicks and cuffs were handed back and forth very liberally, when they finally clenched, and Brett threw Boulton down. As they lay strugling Boulton's wife went on to the raft and succeeded with difficulty in parting them.—Brett then declared he had been stabbed, and on examination it was found that he had received a wound in the abdomen, from some sharp instrument, about two inches long, out of which his intestinies protruded in considerable quantities. He immediately went ashore, when his father came in all haste to this village for a surgeon for his son and a warrant for Boulton, and by the time the raft had arrived opposite the village the warrant was in the hands of an officer who immediately brought Boulton ashore. No knife was seen by any one on the raft, though a Mrs. Kennedy who on the shore heard Boulton say to Brett during the scuffle, "if you use your knife I will mine." Boulton received a very severe beating in the fight—his face was so bruised and swollen as to be scarcely able to see out of his eyes. He was committed to take his trial at the next term of the Supreme Court at Augusta. Brett we understand is doing well.

Israel Douglas of this town was arraigned the same day for an attempt to murder his wife and family, and committed to take his trial at the same court. He had got into a drunken frenzy, when his naturally savage disposition itself without restraint. He armed himself with an axe and his wife and children were obliged to flee to the neighbors to escape being hewn down by him.—Hall. Adv.

Women are greater aristocrats than men.—No woman can break through the magic circle of society, unless a husband takes her into it. If a stray fair one from a strange flock comes near another flock, to which she does not belong, what a bustling there is! what a stiffness, a formality that shivers one all over! Men always give the hand and the "how d'ye do," and the "glad to see you." The reason is, that women are honest in such matters and men play the hypocrite.

A Convert to Total Abstinence—A Fact. A friend of temperance called on a drunkard, when sober, and urged him to sign the pledge of abstinence from ardent spirit. "What is the use—you drink wine, doctor, don't you?"—"Why yes, a little." "And beer and cider too don't you?" "Yes." "What do you drink them for?" "Why—why—why—re—really—I drink them because I love them." "Now, doctor, that is honest—you drink wine, cider and beer, because they intoxicate you a little—I drink whiskey because it intoxicates me immediately, at small cost in a small dose. Could I afford it, I would willingly unite with your society, which I consider an organization to get drunk on wine, cider and beer. There was our parson, last Sunday, preached a grand temperance sermon against intoxicating ardent spirit, and then went home and consoled himself, after his effort, on intoxicating wine. No, doctor, I will not join your wine, cider and beer drinking society—it won't do for me—but form a society to suit my situation and means, to drink whiskey, and you may command my name." The doctor, from that time forward, abstained from all intoxicating drinks.—*Temp. Intelligencer.*

"Nipped in the Bud." The reckless and proscriptive spirit manifested by the federal party in their efforts to obtain power, has long since become a proverb. But they often meet the legitimate fate of the unprincipled in being hanged upon the gallows they had erected for others. Ambition, defeated and destitute of principles, resorts to desperate remedies. 'Kill or cure' is the watchword of federal operations, and in nine cases out of ten, the intelligence and firmness of the people turn the scale against their enemies, and federalism is caught in the very trap with which it hoped to entangle and subdue the Democracy. There have been striking instances of such results in Connecticut and New Jersey. Formerly the district system for the election of Members of Congress prevailed in those States. The federal leaders, greedy of power, established the system of choosing by general ticket, in order to impose federal Representatives upon Democratic Districts. How signally has their stratagem been overruled to their own destruction! In both those States the Democracy has triumphed, and the full number of members of Congress carried by the Democratic party! Now mark the difference between what the wiglets are accustomed to call the 'spoils' party of Connecticut and their federal opponents! No sooner do the Democracy carry the State than they eradicate from the Statute book this proscriptive policy of Federalism, and re-establish the old system of choosing by districts—not, indeed, because it is for the advantage of the party or the security of the 'spoils' but because they are from principle in favor of the District system. Show us a parallel to this in the whole course of the federal party—a single instance in which Federalism has sacrificed to principle its party interests, when practicable, at the expense of principle, and then we will acknowledge that there has been one violation of the fundamental principle of federal operations.—[The Age.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Fryeburg.

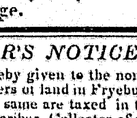
NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners	No. of Lots.	No. of Divis.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax. $ cts
Richard Russell, supposed own er, 1 Saw Mill,				500	4,41
R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton,	1-3	31		200	1,76
" " "	1-3	27			
Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr.		22		300	2,64
" " of Moses Day,	1-3	39	4	150	1,32
" " of Abiel Chandler,		18	4 140	550	4,85
" A. McMillan,		11	100	200	1,76
" John Evans,			5	150	1,32
" " David Evans	1-2	24		200	1,76
" " Ezekiel Walker, part of a lot near Charle's pond,			3	30	26
Heirs of Beza Tucker supposed owners, r't of A Mcmillan,		5		50	660 5,29
" " Benj. Russell part of		26			
" " Pine Plain,			6	120	1,40
Job C. Lord supposed owner,		27		70	480 4,22
Right of Moses Day,					
" of Ezekiel Walker,		28			
Unk. r't of John Charles p't of		4		15 45	39
" Evan s pine plain,				7 21	18
" r t of Joseph Frye,		53	4	150	1,32
James Lord sup d o'nr, Oreland,			1 1-2	80	70
" " Upland,			81-2		
Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker, 1-4			4	125	1,10
" " of H. Weston, part of			4	90	78
" " Moses Day,		30		59 200	1,76
" " of Benj. Barker,		43	4	63 140	1,22
" " John Stark,		6		60 450	3,99
Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, r't of Mark Stacy,		22	3	108 324	2,85
Unk. r't of John Evans, upland,		1		40 100	88
" " of Benj. Russell, N.E. side		6		27 270	2,37
" " A Mcmillan,		9		150	1,32
" " John Chandler, S. part		19		17 221	1,94
" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans				100	1,16
Unk. House & lot formerly owned by Moses Pattee,				900	7,90
James Thoms, supposed owner, lot near Wm. Haley's				40 120	1,05
Unk. r't of S Farrington,			5	500	4,41
Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, House and lot near Kimball brook bridge,				300	2,64
Unk. r't of James Hazletine,		39		15 60	52
" Lot laid out on upper Kezer river to complete the rights of Moses Day,				35 105	92
Robert Gibson, supposed owner, 7-9 of a house, barn, and land,				280	2,46
Unk. right of Ezra Coster,		1	4	92 460	4,04
" "		60	5	150	1,32
" " E. Colby,		59		120	1,05
" " of David Page, part of Lewis land and buildings,		41		25 200	1,76
Unk. r't of Moses Ames,		40		100	88
" " "		39		100	88
" " of Oliver Peabody,		5	3	100	88
" " of Samuel Ingalls,		22	3	180	1,58
" Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson,				10 100	88
David Webster supposed owner, (School District tax) Store and lot at the corner,				800	2,21
r't of Joseph Frye,		6		26 520	1,43
" John Charles,		5		13 260	71
" John Webster,		4		19 265	73
" "		8		47 200	55
Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm,				35 104	29
Unk. r t of Moses Ames adjoining the above,			3	62 187	52
Unk. Minister right,		10	3	88	264 73
do.		1	5		
" r't of Philip Eastman,		49	1	44 132	36
" " Moses Ames,		4	2	40 120	33
" " David Page,		3	2	41 123	33
" " John Evans,		1	2	41 123	33
" " Samuel Osgood,		2	2	42 126	34
" " Abraham Bradley,		6	2	50 150	41
" " Benj. Russell,		5	2	41 123	33
" " Stephen Farrington		4	3	36 108	30
" " John Webster,		12	5	30 90	25
" " John Evans,		1	1	22 66	18
" " John Charles,		4	5	40 80	22
" " Moses Ames,		5	5	40 80	22
" " James Clement,		10	5	35 105	30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *TUESDAY the first day of September next*, so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Southier, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.
Fryeburg, May 20, 1835. 3mo41

Stray Colts.



JOSEPH HOWARD

OF Hiram in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on this twenty ninth day of June, A. D 1835, has committed to my custody, as Pound Keeper of said town of Hiram, two Colts as estrays,—one a dark brown mare colt, three of four years old, with a small white spot in her forehead and one white hind foot,—the other a dark gray horse or gelding colt, two or three years old, with a white spot in his forehead and white on both hind feet. Both of said colts were taken up by said Howard on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1835, in his inclosure doing damage, which is the cause of impounding said colts. The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

ISAAC M. STORER, Pound Keeper.
June 29. 3w47

NOTICE

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, Arritus H. Cummings, his time from this date, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, and he may transact his business independent of me.

ISAAC CUMMINGS, Jr

Witness, James S. Cummings.
Paris, June 23, 1835. 3w47

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble *STUD HORSE* will stand on Paris Hill on Thursdays, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway. —The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense; his stock proves a tough, hardy race, uniting both power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms.—$3, the leap,—$4, the season,—$5, to warrant a foal. BENNETT & HOBBS.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the county of Oxford, begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

WE the undersigned humbly represent, that the county road on the south side of Androscoggin river from Farwell Walton's in *Peru*, to Cyrus Elliot's in Rumford, within said county of Oxford, is circuitous and passes bad hills, and may be made better by an alteration.—We therefore pray that said Court of county Commissioners will view said route from said Walton's by Philip Abbot's to Putnam's ferry in said Rumford, thence up said Androscoggin river to said Elliot's, and lay out and make such alterations as shall be of the most benefit to the public and least damage to individuals—as in duty bound will ever pray,—or that they would lay out and establish a new county road from said Walton's in *Peru*, to said Elliot's in Rumford in the best possible direction. JOEL AUSTIN, & 85 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing petion, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the county commissioners will meet at Farwell Walton's in Peru on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of each of said towns of *Peru* and Rumford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Peru and Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Attest; R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon
Attest; R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Inn of Benjamin F. Perry in Oxford, in said County, on Saturday the 15th day of August next, at one o'clock, P M., all the right which Jacob D. Brown has in equity, to redeem the Lands and real estate described is said Brown's mortgage deed to John Foster, dated Nov. 14, 1832, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Volume 38, pages 241 and 242, being the lands &c. called the Craigie lands, in the town of Oxford aforesaid—for a more particular description, reference is had to the records of said county.

HENRY W MILLETT, Deputy Sheriff.
July 11, 1835. *3w43

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Robert Eastman, of Concord, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, do hereby constitute and appoint JOHN L. EASTMAN, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my stead, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, my Patent Circular Saw Claboard Machines, in any part of the State of Maine, that I am now the owner of, and to bring to justice and settlement all trespassers that may be found within said Territory—To make sale of said rights by towns or single Machine, hereby certify all his legal doings in said Agency.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed,) ROBERT EASTMAN.

Witness, Isaac Eastman.

APPLICANTS for rights of the Circular Saw Clapboard Machine will please call on the subscriber at his house in Fryeburg, where he will furnish them with the requisite Deeds All trespassers in this State on the right of Robert Eastman, to make, use, and sell to others to be used, his Patent Circular Saw Clapboard Machine, are requested to settle for the same forthwith, if they would avoid a law suit.

JOHN L. EASTMAN, *Agent.*
Fryeburg, June 20, 1835. 47

Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss:

PURSUANT to Warrants from Asa Redington, Jr. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed on the following Townships and tracts of Unimproved Lands, situated in the County of Oxford, for the year A. D. 1834, in the respective sums as follows, viz;—

	$ cts.
Township No. 1, Letter A.	5,94
" No 2, 3d Range,	2,94
" Chandlers Gore,	1,19
" Surplus of C,	1,28
" Andover Surplus. North,	1,68
" Township No. 7,	2,09
" Seven twelfths of No. 1,	3,54
" No. 4, 2d Range,	2,32
" South half No. 1, 4th Range,	2,42
" No. 5, 1st Range,	4,45
" Howard's Gore,	8,27
" No 5, 2d Range,	2,19
" D. to J. Gardiner,	1,44
" No. 5, 3d Range,	2,00
" One twelfth of No. 1, 6th Range,	32
" One fourth of No. 5, 5th Range,	81

I hereby give notice that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said townships and tracts of unimproved lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in Paris, in said County, on *THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, *Sheriff of Oxford County.*
Turner, June 17, 1835. cwuttosA13—45

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 30, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Lands, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent.*

**All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next. 48

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of June last, a three year old *dark red* Mare Colt, with black mane and tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ORREN DANIEL.

Paris, July 10, 1835. 48

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having closed their business in trade, request all persons indebted to them by Note or Account, of more that six months standing, to make immediate payment, to prevent cost.

I. & J. CUMMINGS.
Paris, June 10th, 1835. tf44

SHOES.

A new lot of Lady's *Kidd and Morocco SHOES*, by *S. CROCKETT, & Co.*
May 15, 1835 40

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
* MONSON, (Me.)
In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE CHEAP!!!

A large assortment of *Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts*, by S CROCKETT, & Co.
May 12. 40

JOEL C. VIRGIN,
PRACTITIONER AT LAW,
Bethel, Maine.
Reference, { Peter C. Virgin, Rumford. / Stephen Chase, Fryeburg. / Nicholas Emery, Portland.

For Sale

DR. DEXTER'S *Vegetable Restorative ELIXIR*, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
May 14. 40

Republic of Letters.

This work will in future be edited by
MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS,
who will receive the aid and advice of
Washington Irving, Gulian C. Verplanck, Edward Everett, Chas. F. Hoffman,
in making the necessary selections for it.

Consumption, *Asthma, and Catarrh.*

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S
Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S
AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular opertions of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of fectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] e5poy

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State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land of money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships, to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; the same having been heretofore sold—and Letter D. in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorable discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Land Agent is hereby authorised and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow at foresaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

Resolved, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effectthe provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of abode, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

Resolved, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Repr's. March 16, 1835.
Read and Passed.
JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.
In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.
JOSIAH PIERCE, President.
March 17, 1835, Approved.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

Land Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1835.

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands, also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompanying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Ag't of Maine.*
April 1, 1835. 38

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.

THOMAS CLARK.